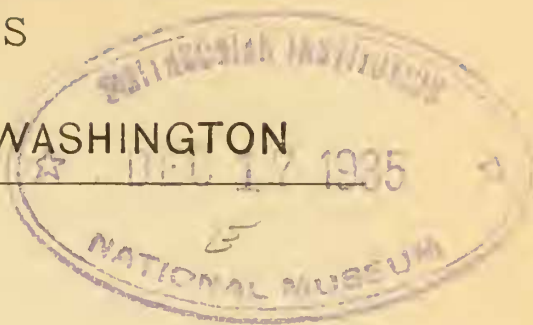


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SYNONYMICAL NOTES ON TINGITID GENERA
WITH THE DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW
SPECIES FROM HAITI (HEMIP.).

BY CARL J. DRAKE.

One of the problems confronting the writer for some time has been the status of the tingitid genera *Leptopharsa* Stål and *Gelchossa* Kirkaldy. *Gelchossa* was proposed by Kirkaldy to supplant the generic name *Leptostyla* Stål, the latter being preoccupied by a genus of Diptera. After carefully studying the genotypes and numerous other species belonging to these genera, the writer feels that the two genera are identical and that the genus *Gelchossa* must be suppressed as a synonym of *Leptopharsa* Stål. A synopsis of the genus *Leptopharsa* (including the numerous species described in the genera *Leptostyla* and *Gelchossa*) will be discussed in a subsequent paper.

The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. W. L. McAtee of the U. S. National Museum for the privilege of studying the two new species of Tingitids from Haiti. The synonymy of the genus *Leptopharsa* is given below.

Genus *Leptopharsa* Stål, 1873.

Leptostyla Stål, Enum. Hemip., III, 1873, pp. 120 and 125.

Leptopharsa Stål, Enum. Hemip., III, 1873, pp. 122 and 126.

Gelchossa Kirkaldy, The Entomologist, XXXVII, 1904, p. 280.

Leptostyla Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch., II, 1897, p. 11.

Leptopharsa Champion, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Rhynch., II, 1897, p. 21.

Gelchossa Drake, Mem. Carn. Mus., IX, 1922, p. 372.

Leptopharsa Drake, Mem. Carn. Mus., IX, 1922, p. 370.

Logotype, *Leptopharsa elegantula* Stål.

Leptopharsa hoffmani, n. sp.

Moderately broad, testaceous, with some of the nervures of elytra brown or fuscous. Head brown, with five long, slender, testaceous spines, the

posterior ones longest. Antennae long, slender, pale brown, apical segment black, clothed with numerous bristly hairs, segment I rather long, slightly curved, constricted a little in front of the apex, twice as long and a little stouter than II; III very long, two and two-thirds times as long as IV. Pronotum considerably swollen through disc, coarsely pitted, black, the triangular portion testaceous, tricarinate; each carina composed of a single row of large areolae; lateral carinae raised anteriorly, rounded in front, very faintly divaricating anteriorly; median carina becoming slightly lower in front of transverse swollen portion of pronotum. Paranota broad, moderately large, compressed laterally, faintly produced in front. Orifice distinct. Rostral channel deep, becoming wider posteriorly, cordate on the mesosternum; rostrum reaching to the metasternum.

Elytra rather broad, the outer margins beset with short slender spines to the distal third; costal area broad, irregularly triseriate, the areolae variable in size and shape; subcostal area regularly biseriate, the areolae mostly round or oblong; discoidal area bounded by a costate nervure, narrowed at both apex and base, with five areolae at its widest part, the nervelets embrowned beyond the middle and thus forming a transverse spot; sutural area with areolae much larger, the nervelets embrowned on the distal half. Reticulations of elytra, carinae and hood clothed with a few, long, fine, inconspicuous hairs; pronotum with very much shorter hairs. Legs long, slender, pale brown, tarsi darker, clothed with several bristly hairs. Outer margins of paranota irregularly beset with fine spines. Claspers strongly curved in the male.

Length, 3.19 mm.; width, 1.44 mm.

Holotype, male, Haiti, Dr. W. A. Hoffman, collector, in U. S. National Museum. Although very distinct, this species is probably most closely related to *G. panamensis* Champion. The shape of the paranota, narrower costal area and much shorter discoidal area are distinctive characters.

Leptopharsa digitalis, n. sp.

Elongate, elliptical, brown; the paranota and costal area testaceous, with some of the transverse nervures brown to fuscous. Legs very long, slender, dark reddish brown. Antennae very long, dark reddish fuscous; segment I a little stouter and not quite one and a half times as long as II; III very long, slightly curved, three and a half times as long as IV; IV considerably swollen towards apex, black, subequal to the length of I and II taken together. Head dark brown, the spines very short and testaceous. Eyes large, transverse, reddish. Bucculae short and broad. Rostrum reaching to the meso-metasternal suture. Rostral channel very deep on the mesosternum, parallel on pro- and mesosternum, very wide and cordate on the metasternum, closed behind. Body beneath blackish brown, mostly black on the thorax. Wings a little longer than the abdomen.

Pronotum strongly swollen through the disc, more or less covered with a white exudation, scarcely produced in front. Hood moderately large, sub-globose, faintly produced in front. Carinae parallel, equally raised, each composed of a single row of tiny areolae. Paranota strongly reflexed,

rounded, moderately wide, irregularly biseriate, the areolae large. Elytra (both taken together) rounded at the apex; costal area moderately broad, slightly reflexed, with a few brown to fuscous transverse nervures, irregularly biseriate, the areolae large; subcostal area a little narrower than costal area, mostly triseriate, brown; discoidal area brown, triangular in shape, very deeply impressed, bounded by a strongly raised, large, prominent, sub-apical nervure. Claspers strongly curved in the male. A subapical finger-like process on each side of the last segment of abdomen, projecting obliquely outward and backward.

Length, 2.59 mm.; width, .86 mm.

Holotype, male, Hayti, Croix des Missions, Plaine Gulde Sac., Apr. 30, 1925, on *Phylloxylon rhamnoides*, by Dr. W. H. Hoffman, in U. S. National Museum. *Paratype*, male, taken with type in Drake collection. This insect may be separated at once from all of the other described American species by the finger-like digitate last abdominal segment in the male. The female is unknown.

***Megalocysta gibbifera* (Picado).**

Leptostyla gibbifera Picado, Bul. Sci. France Belgique, XLVII, 1913, p. 303.

This species, described from Porto Rico, should be transferred to the genus *Megalocysta* Champion. *Megalocysta* differs from the genus *Leptopharsa* Stål (= *Gelchossa* Kirkaldy and *Leptostyla* Stål) in having larger nervures and the third segment of the antenna is obliquely truncate at the apex. *M. gibbifera* is most closely related to *M. championi* Drake, but it may be distinguished at once by the much narrower and longer discoidal area, narrower subcostal area (biseriate) and smaller hood. *M. pellucida* Champion has an enormously developed hood.